



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

at Iliamna Bay July 10, and proceeded westward and northward to Lake Clark, then westward and southward to Nushagak, on Bristol Bay, and then eastward again across the peninsula to Cold Bay, near the mouth of Shelikof Strait. A map of the region traversed indicates the principal physical features, and another map the faunistic features, while eleven half-tone cuts furnish views of scenery and vegetation in a hitherto almost unexplored region. About twelve pages are given to a general description of the region, and four to a consideration of its life zones, which are plotted on the accompanying map. The journey was made chiefly by canoe. The special interest of the region consists in the fact that it constitutes the meeting ground of the Hudsonian and Arctic life zones, the boundary between which, being the junction of the treeless and timbered regions, Mr. Osgood is now able to define with considerable accuracy. "The Arctic occupies the main part of the Alaska Peninsula southwest of the vicinity of Naknek Lake, together with a narrow strip northward along the coast of Bristol Bay and Bering Sea; the Hudsonian stretches over the region to the northward on the mainland."

The annotated 'List of Birds' numbers 134 species, based in part on specimens taken by the late C. L. McKay, and his successor J. W. Johnson, some twenty years ago (1881-1886) when stationed as United States Signal Service observers at Nushagak (formerly Fort Alexander), and not hitherto published, except to some extent incidentally. With the exception of the work of McKay and Johnson, nothing had been done in this region before Mr. Osgood's visit in 1902. It is fortunate to have their records, resting on specimens in the National Museum, thus rescued and brought together with those of Mr. Osgood. The McKay-Johnson specimens here mentioned appear to represent about 111 species, while Osgood appears to have taken or positively identified about 108, respecting many of which he has extended and very interesting field notes. — J. A. A.

Nelson on New Birds from Mexico. — Mr. Nelson has recently described¹ four new birds collected by Mr. E. A. Goldman during the spring and summer of 1904 in southern Mexico, mostly in the state of Chiapas. They are: (1) *Porzana goldmani*, generally similar to *P. noveboracensis*, from the Valley of Toluca, Mexico; (2) *Empidonax fulvifrons fusciceps*, from Chiapas; (3) *Arremenops superciliosus chiapensis*; (4) *Telmatodytes palustris tolucensis*, from Valley of Toluca. — J. A. A.

Henderson's Additional List of Boulder County, Colorado, Birds.² —

¹ Descriptions of Four New Birds from Mexico. By E. W. Nelson. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVII, pp. 151, 152, Oct. 6, 1904.

² Additional List of Boulder County Birds, with Comments thereon. By Junius Henderson. The University of Colorado Studies, Vol. II, No. 2, July, 1904, pp. 107-112.